

**REMARKS**

Entry of the foregoing amendment, which introduces into the specification material presented in the figures as originally filed, is requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current amendment. The attached page/s is/are captioned "**Version With**

**Markings To Show Changes Made.**"

Respectfully submitted,

**NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.**

By: Mary J. Wilson

Mary J. Wilson  
Reg. No. 32,955











MJW:tat  
1100 North Glebe Road, 8th Floor  
Arlington, VA 22201-4714  
Telephone: (703) 816-4000  
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:


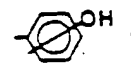
Figures 1A-1H show the structures of certain generic and specific definitions of compounds suitable for use in the present invention. In Fig. 1A

$R_1$  is a bond, , , , ,  
, , , or  wherein X is a  
halogen and Y is an alkyl group and wherein   
indicates bonding to  $R_2$  at any position and   
indicates bonding to  $R_2$  and the substituent at any  
position; and







$R_2$  is a bond,  $-(CY'_2)_n^-$ ,  $-(CY'_2-CY'=CY')_n^-$ ,  $-(CY'_2-$   
 $CY'_2-CH=CH)_n^-$ ,  $-(CY'=CY')_n^-$ , or  $-(CY'_2-\overset{\overset{O}{\parallel}}{C})_n^-$ , wherein  $Y'$   
is hydrogen or an alkyl group and wherein  $n$  is 1 to 8;  
and

$R_3$  is  $-Y''$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-N^+(Y'')_3$ ,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COO^-$ ,  
 $-SO_3H$ ,  $-SO_3^-$ ,  $-C-PO_3H_2$  or  $-C-PO_3H^-$ , wherein  $Y''$  is an  
alkyl group.




In Fig. 1B

each  $R_1'$  is independently a bond, , ,

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, , , , ,  or

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, wherein  $Y''$  is an alkyl group, and wherein  indicates bonding to  $R_2'$  at any position and  indicates bonding to  $R_2'$  and the  $R_1'$  phenyl substituent at any position;

each  $R_2'$  is independently a bond, or  $-(CH_2)_n-$  wherein  $n$  is 1-4,

each  $R_3'$  is independently  $-Y''$ ,  $-Y'''$ ,  $-H$ ,  $-OH$ ,  $-OY''$ ,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-CN$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COY''$ ,  $-COO^-$ , or a heterocyclic group, wherein  $Y''$  is as defined above and  $Y'''$  is a primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine.

In Fig. 1C

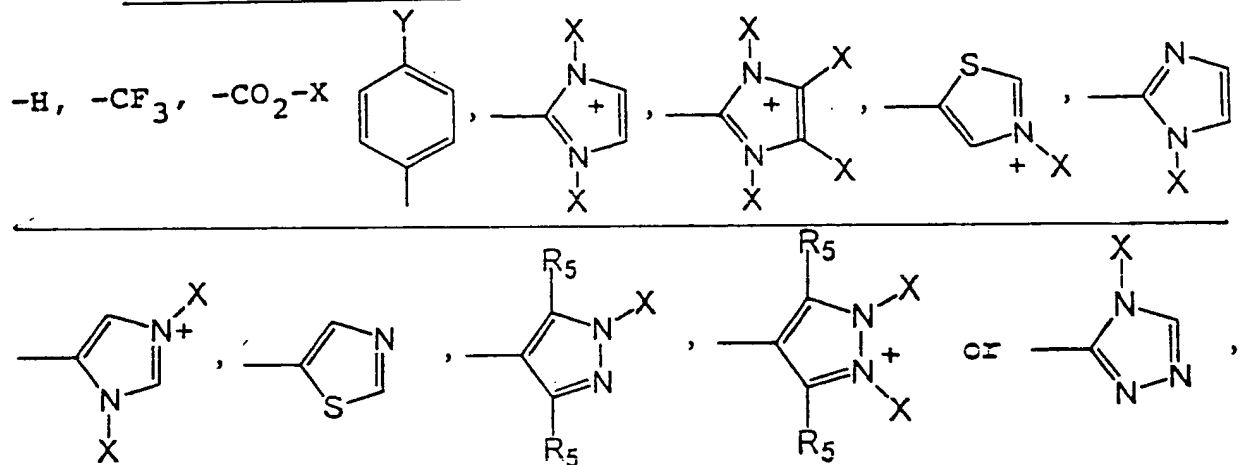
$R_1$  through  $R_8$  are, independently,  $-H$ , alkyl, 2-hydroxyalkyl, methoxyalkyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, trialkylammonium, formyl, amide of carboxylic acid, alkyl ester of carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid, glucuronyl or glyceryl ester of carboxylic acid, 1,2-dihydroxyalkyl, acetyl, vinyl, glycosyl or, taurate, and

$\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  and  $\delta$  are, independently,  $-H$ , acetyl, glyceryl, benzoate, phenylsulfonate, 2-, or 3-, or 4-N-alkyl-pyridyl, nitrophenyl, halophenyl, methoxyalkyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, trialkylammonium, formyl, amide of carboxylic acid.

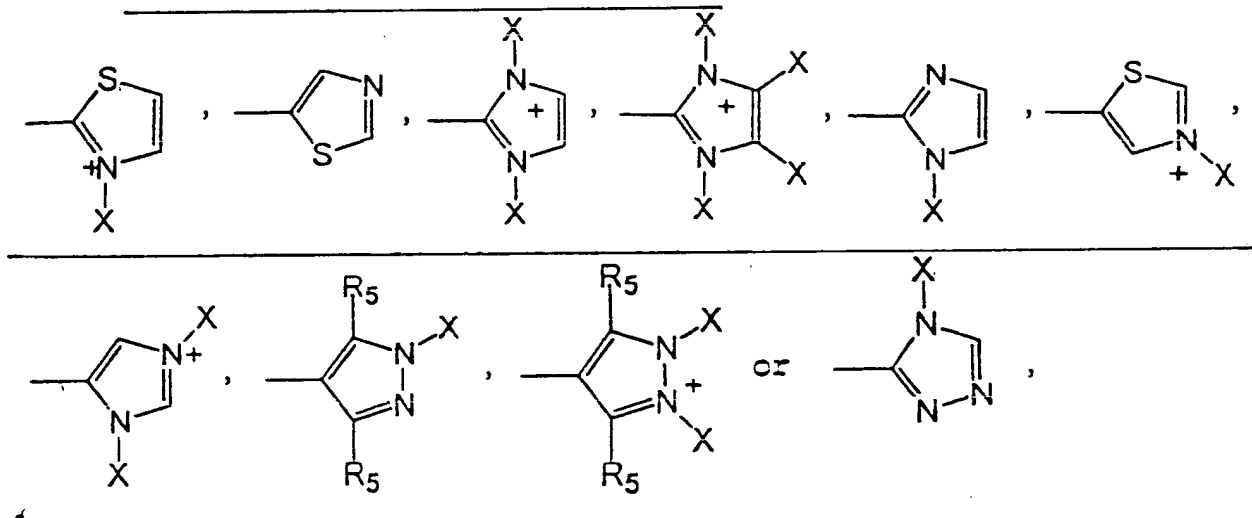
With reference to Fig. 1C, mimetics of the invention can be of Formula I or Formula II, or dimeric forms thereof., an example of a dimeric form being shown in Fig. 1D. In

Fig. 1E

$R_1$  and  $R_3$  are the same and are:



$R_2$  and  $R_4$  are the same and are:



$Y$  is halogen or  $-CO_2X$ ,

each  $X$  is the same or different and is an alkyl and

each  $R_5$  is the same or different (preferably the same)  
and is H or alkyl.

In Fig. 1F

R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are, independently:

-CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl; or

-CO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CX<sub>3</sub>, wherein X is halogen and n = 1 to 3;

R<sub>2</sub> is:

-H

-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl

-COOH

-CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

-CO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CX<sub>3</sub>, wherein X is halogen and n = 1 to 3,

-CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or

-CX<sub>3</sub>, wherein X is halogen; and

R<sub>4</sub> is:

-H,

-C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl

-COOH,

-CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1-4</sub> alkyl,

-CO<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CX<sub>3</sub>, wherein X is halogen and n = 1 to 3,

-CON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or

-CX<sub>3</sub>, wherein X is halogen.

In Fig. 1G each R is, independently, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl group, and each P is, independently, an electron withdrawing group or hydrogen.

With reference to Fig. 1H, the SOD activities of certain of the depicted compounds are shown in Table 1 (as measured by the cytochrome C method):

**Table 1.**

Compound	SOD activity (U/mg)
10110	225
10113	10,648
10123	17,061
10143	14,038
10150	14,789
10153	23,467
10158	14,342
<i>CuZn-SOD</i>	2,200